

COLLEGE GIRLS DO MARRY; DON'T GET DIVORCES

Facts in Answer to Those Who Suppose a College Education Unfits Young Women for Marriage

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 23.—With every one of the big Eastern colleges for women overcrowded and turning girls away, with the number of women students increasing so fast in the Western coeducational universities that some of these institutions in alarm limit the number of women in relation to men for fear of being feminized the question arises, What value has this privilege so insistently demanded by American women? How does the college girl compare with her non-college sister? How does she play her part as wife and mother? What professions engage her time after graduation, and what distinction does she win in them?

Much light is thrown upon these important matters by a statistical study of a large number of Mount Holyoke graduates recently made by Dr. Amy Hewes, professor of economics and sociology at Mount Holyoke, and recently published by the American Statistical Association.

Times have changed since the mothers of the present college generation sought the benefit of higher education, for thirty years ago there was a dearth of feminine bachelors of arts. Nor did the woman who had the right to add the letters B. A. to her name enjoy great social popularity. She was supposed to be a strange eccentric creature, by no means fulfilling the

It is not to be denied by any that if she does not make good as wife or mother, then college education is indeed a mistake. But it may be that she has found the way to share with children and husband her own gain of those four years, and it may also be that her wider outlook has given her deeper sympathies and clearer understanding of the problems which are not easy for any woman who earnestly devotes herself to solve them.

But, says Mr. Critic, she does not marry, or if she does, it is not until she is unusually old, and she does not bear as many children as do other women.

That she marries a little later than her sister who does not go to college is to be expected. But it is now clearly shown that her marriage, though delayed, is not so very much behind that of her sister who does not go to college.

The average age at marriage of the Mount Holyoke College graduates from 1890 to 1909 is only a little more than 24 years (24.77), but this is by no means a high average.

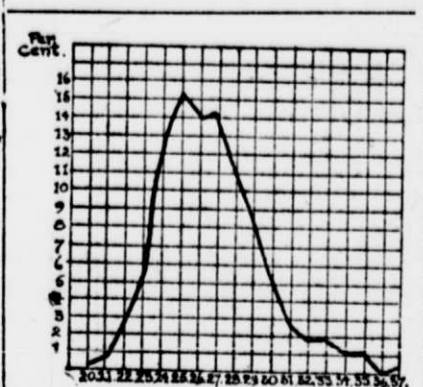
A study of a certain group of American married women whose sisters and cousins went to college but who themselves did not showed for them an average age of marriage of a little more than 24 years. In England it has been found that the average age of spinsters marrying is 24.8, though the spinsters belonging to the independent and



NO TICKET FOR HER.

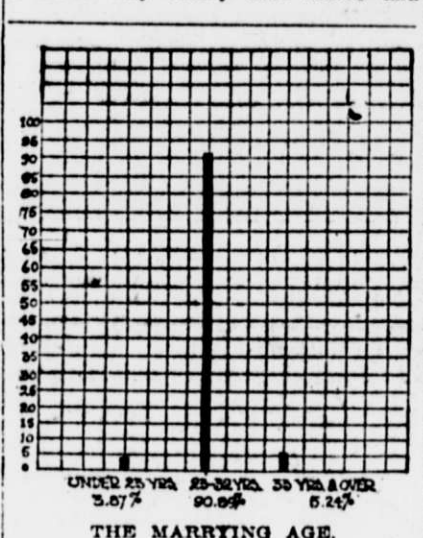
for both men and women rises as they find it hard to maintain the accustomed standard of living. They wait until this becomes more possible, and so are older when they finally marry.

The curve in Figure 3 shows the percentage of women marrying at given ages for a group of college graduates. The highest point is reached at 25



PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN MARRYING AT GIVEN AGE, FOR A GROUP OF COLLEGE GRADUATES.

years, at which age 18.3 per cent. of the women married. The marriages cluster between the ages of 23 and 32. Figure 2 shows very clearly that before and



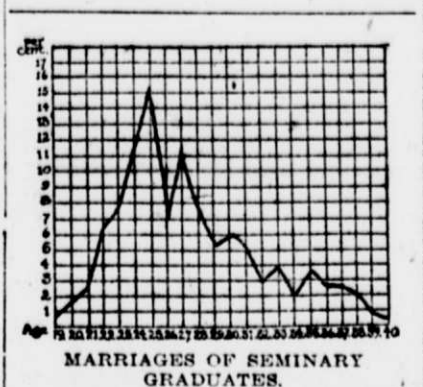
THE MARRYING AGE.

after those ages only small numbers of college women marry. Yet some marriages do occur as late as 40 years of age, and even after that.

The seminary graduates of 1842-92 also married most numerous at 25 years of age. This is shown in Figure 1. A very interesting fact to be noted is that in each case the curves rise again at 27 years. That is, more women married at 27 than at 26, though just why this was the case it is difficult to say.

In the seminary group of 1842-92, including 1,076 women, 82.1 per cent. married. In the college group only 41.9 per cent. graduating in the decade 1890-99, have already married. And although

in the decade just passed (1900-09) the percentage married is only 27.98, this is far lower than it will be, because many



MARRIAGES OF SEMINARY GRADUATES.

from the large classes recently graduated will ultimately marry, as it is found that the majority do not marry until three or four years after graduation.

OCCUPATIONS OF HUSBANDS OF MARRIED COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Business men	158
Teachers	65
Lawyers	38
Clergymen	29
Engineers	29
Doctors	23
Farmers	15
Missionaries	10
Editors	7
Scientists	4
Journalists	3
Writers	3
Architects	3
College presidents	2
Opticians	2
Y. M. C. secretaries	2
Army officer	1
Dentist	1
Engraver	1
Librarian	1
Musician	1
Navy officer	1
Pharmacist	1
Social worker	1
Statistician	1

It may be noted that 88 per cent. of the whole number married men who were also college graduates.

College women evidently demand intellectual companionship and probably begin married life sharing a larger number of common interests with their husbands than do the majority of other women. What could be a better guarantee of successful family life?

No question could be of more fundamental importance than the number of children of college women. Just here Prof. Hewes's study of the seminary graduates of 1842-92 is very important because she dealt with a group of women who child bearing period was over in the great majority of instances, and the results may be taken as fairly final without reckoning on children yet to be born.

In a group of 535 married women, including some who were childless, it was found that an average of 2.66 children were born to each woman. Another way of stating the case is to ascertain the average number of child bearing years in married life to each child. Although the child bearing years were assumed not to end until the women had reached 50, it was

found that there was one child for every 7.51 years.

Tables show that the younger the women at marriage in general the larger the number of children. In the small number of cases where marriage occurred at 19 there was an average of five children, and this number falls with the increasing age at marriage. When marriage occurred at 40 an average of only .33 children was found; 17.70 were childless.

In the college graduates there was an average of 2.43 children a woman for the decade of mothers graduating 1890-99, and only .52 for the decade 1900-09. This latter percentage will of course rise in the next few years. If the 439 college graduates continue to bear children during the next five years at the rate already reached (one child for every 4.1 years of



A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS A DANGEROUS THING.

married life), then even without regard to the possibility of children born after that time the average number of children a woman will be 2.47, or only .10 less than the average for the whole seminary group in the fifty year period from 1842 to 1892. This in the face of a falling birth rate in the general population during the same period.

In 1890 Mrs. Sldgwick ascertained the average number of children a woman

from a group of women who had studied at Oxford and Cambridge. For these she gives only 1.53 children a woman as over against 1.81 children a woman of the women who were sisters of the students, but had not themselves gone to college. The American college mother averages a larger number of children than either.

In an average population the number of boys born is slightly in excess of the number of girls. The children of college women are just as obedient to this biological tendency as though their mothers had not learned their Greek verbs and conic sections. Thus in the seminary group 50.4 per cent. of the children were boys and 49.6 girls, and the children of mothers who were graduated from college from 1890 to 1899 were 52.55 per cent. boys and 47.44 per cent. girls.

In those days much is said of the increasing divorce evil. The United States enjoys the unenviable distinction of leading the world in the number of divorces granted. Already the rate is one divorce for every twelve marriages, and if the tendency continues in the future at the present rate Prof. Wilcox declares that more than half the marriages will end in divorce before the century is over.

But in contrast to all this the marriages of college women exhibit a stability that is simply astounding and highly gratifying. Of 108 marriages from the graduates of 1842 to 1892 only three legal separations have been reported, and in the twenty years from 1890 to 1909, for which 443 marriages of college graduates are reported, not a single divorce! Is not this an indication that there is in the college graduates a group maintaining a high standard of family life?

Contrary to some impressions that the age at which college is finished is constantly advancing, the average age of the Mount Holyoke graduates at commencement time has been falling since 1890. For the decade from 1890 to 1899 it was 23.3; from 1900 to 1909 it was 22.7, and for the last three years of that decade it was not over 21.8.

But a large number of students continue their study after receiving their

business and law. They become dentists, social workers and administrators. The following table shows the distribution.

OCCUPATIONS OF 1,448 COLLEGE GRADUATES, CLASSIFIED BY DECADE OF GRADUATION.

Occupations	1890-1899	1900-1909
Grades	1599	1558
Teaching	294	294
High school	294	294
College	118	118
Normal	18	18
Private	59	59
Not given	187	187
Total, counting none twice	1493	1458
Other Occupations		
Medicine	4	4
Nursing	15	15
Journalism	25	25
Library	20	20
Business	42	42
Social work	14	14
Secretary	14	14
Y. W. C. A.	23	23
Missions	8	8
Research	8	8
College president	1	1
Dean	3	3
Lawyer	1	1
Dentist	1	1
Other	25	25
Total, not teaching	287	287

For many of these the occupation of life is now over, for in the case of those who marry the wage earning period lasts no more than four years on the average. Eighty-two per cent. of the total have for longer or shorter periods entered some occupation. It will not cause surprise that teaching absorbs the largest number—75 per cent. of the first and 82 per cent. of the second decade. Since, however, occupations other than teaching for the most part cannot be entered without preparation, it is to be assumed that the percentage of those in other occupations in the second decade will increase when time enough has elapsed to permit them to qualify. The recently established Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations reports that larger numbers of women than ever before are going into occupations other than teaching.

PRESENT INCOME EARNING STATUS, BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, OF 1,749 COLLEGE GRADUATES.					
	Single.		Married.		Widowed.
	Earn.	Not Earn.	Earn.	Not Earn.	Not Earn.
	Ing.	Eng.	Ing.	Eng.	Ing.
1890-1899	171	47	9	152	2
1900-1909	791	181	5	274	1
Class of 1910.	130	27	0	1	..
Total 1890-1910	1,092	215	6	427	3

College education may be said to result in wage earning in the majority of instances, and marriage is usually preceded by a period of economic independence. Who will not say that this experience may help wife for her economic independence after marriage so important in the eyes of many for the dignity and success of motherhood?

Although the college woman may now be found doing the world's work in many vocations, the day is yet to come when she shall have a wage commensurate with her preparation. The day is also to come when women will speak as frankly about their salaries as men. Great reluctance and indefiniteness was found when it came to reporting the amounts.

Many of the teaching salaries range from \$600 to \$700. Occupations other than teaching range slightly higher, and among them were to be found the highest of all.

"The most impressive fact," says Prof. Hewes, "brought out by this tabulation is the low average earning power of the college graduate. Whatever indirect value her services may bring the community, the economic return which is hers is frequently insufficient during her short occupational life to pay the cost of her training."

Questions naturally arise as to whether the training is itself defective from this point of view, what effect upon her working efficiency the low salary may have, and how the individual and what social gain might come from a redirection of her occupational activities.



THE TURNING TIDE.

FOOTBALL MEN IN LIFE'S GAME

A story is going the rounds to the effect that last fall on the day before the big football match between the Tiger and the Bulldog a professor in the English department at Princeton assigned to the seniors in his class a theme to be handed in the following Tuesday. At class Tuesday morning when the essays were called for the only student who had one ready—and the professor says it was a good one, well considered and carefully written—was White, the man whose fine play had won the game for Old Nassau.

If the tale must be made to point a moral, it is plainly that the discipline of football extends beyond the boundaries of the chalk barred field. Unless Sanford B. White is a very exceptional young man, this act of his may fairly be taken as typical of the college football player's code. The hard work, the thoroughness, the self-control and faithfulness to duty that are so essential to a part of football training that they are among its commonplaces cannot but influence a man's character to the exercise of the same virtuous qualities in whatever he undertakes.

At any rate, the incident suggests the query whether football men are generally successful in after life. The question can probably never be answered with mathematical convincing proof one way or the other, and many answers have been put forward based on opinion, the result of observation rather than hard facts, and often prejudiced in one direction or the other by the preconceived bias of the critic's mind. Parke H. Davis, Princeton, '92, a student of the history and science of football, has compiled for the Princeton Alumni Weekly an impressive statistical exhibit as a contribution to the "complete, concise and accurate answer to the query 'Does the football man in after life make good?'"

Yale-Harvard-Princeton football is approximately forty years old. Counting only eleven men to a team each year, and none playing more than a single year, there would have been 1,320 regu-

lar varsity men in the three colleges in that period. Of course there are innumerable football men on the one hand who do not hold down a position throughout the series of letter conferring games, and on the other hand, there are many who play for several consecutive years, but unquestionably Mr. Davis's table, which accounts for 721 players, is about as nearly comprehensive as could be hoped for:

CAREERS FOLLOWED BY VARSITY FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

Har.	Prin.	Yale
Lawyers	23	41
Physicians	15	21
Finance	12	18
Merchants	10	15
Manufacturers	17	24
Engineers	9	13
Missionaries	4	6
College professors	4	6
School teachers	4	6
Mine operators	4	6
Insurance	4	6
Publishers	4	6
Farmers	4	6
Transportation	4	6
Architects	4	6
Advertising	4	6
Government service	4	6
Authors	4	6
Artists	4	6
Telegraphists	4	6
Total	203	249

So they go, all the way from the pulpit to the dentist's chair. The figures, however, are less convincing than the individual names collected. Here is the Government service group:

Robert Bacon, Harvard, '90, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States and Ambassador to France, ballback and captain.

James S. Harlan, Princeton, '88, Attorney-General of Porto Rico and member Interstate Commerce Commission, ballback.

Lee M. Thayer, Yale, '92, treasurer of Yale University and of the United States, ballback and captain.

William H. Lewis, Harvard, '90, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, center.

Congressmen Littauer and John Simpson were Harvard line men in the late '70s. Chief Foresters Pinchot and Graves played football at Yale.

Gova Russell of Massachusetts and

Carter of Hawaii were graduates of the gridiron. The former was a pioneer in the game at Harvard, the latter played guard at Yale.

Connecticut's Lieutenant-Governor Everett J. Lake, was a Harvard half-back, and Butterworth, Yale's famous fullback, is in the State Senate.

Blair Lee, President of the Maryland Senate, was a Princeton player thirty years ago.

Princeton players who have made their mark in public affairs are David T. Marvel, once Secretary of State and later of the Supreme Court in Delaware, and Edgar Allan Poe, now Attorney-General of Maryland.

Chief Justice Gummere of New Jersey was Princeton's first football captain, and Judge Grant, at Boston, is a Harvard ex-player. J. M. Woods of Princeton and George W. Woodruff of Yale are named as others who went from the field to the bench.

Mayor Vance McCormick of Harrisburg, Pa., quarterback and captain at Yale; W. H. Corbin, a Yale captain and now Commissioner of Taxes for Connecticut; Bert Hanson of Yale, Deputy Police Commissioner of New York; James J. Hogan, Yale tackle and captain, and Commissioner Edwards, Princeton guard and captain, of the Street Cleaning Department—these are football leaders who have won fame in municipal administration after discarding pads and shin guards.

Football men in literature are Richard Harding Davis, who played end at Lehigh; Robert Grant and Joseph H. Sears of Harvard, Bolton Hall and W. J. Henderson of Princeton, and John P. Peters and Walter Camp of Yale. Arthur H. Scribner, the publisher, once wore the orange and black, and Fredric Remington played in the blue leagued line of Eli.

Some years ago Francis C. Woodman played in the Harvard line against William M. Irvine of Princeton. Now the Harvard man is head master of Morristown School and the Princeton man of Mercersburg Academy. The

first captain of a blue eleven, David Schley Schaff, is a professor in the Western Theological Seminary, and R. N. Corwin, another Yale captain, is professor of German at New Haven.

Bob Gilley, the Baltimore surgeon who declined the presidency of Princeton before it was given to Dr. Hibben, was a player of repute in his undergraduate days at Old Nassau, and the late Andrew J. McCosh, a leading New York surgeon, had captained a Princeton eleven.

Black center, is doing splendid missionary work in China, and another Princeton Rob. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was a star tackle. J. P. Peters of Yale, who played in the first Yale-Princeton game, is a prelate of high standing, and J. S. Spaulding of Princeton is a star tackle.

A list of football players who have been highly successful in business and finance, achieving positions of trust and responsibility, is a veritable roll-call of gridiron stars. A few of the names are Walter Camp, Brink Thorne and Frank Hinkey of Yale, Snake Ames, Alex Moffat and Phil King of Princeton, Edgar Wright of Princeton, Edmund Trafford of Harvard, H. M. Atkinson of Harvard, M. C. Kennedy of Princeton and A. B. Newell and J. A. McCrea of Yale are football's contribution to the railroad prestige class.

The list can easily be extended. In some cases the after football interest springs from the man's achievement as an incident of his early life; in others the fame he won on the football field overshadows his subsequent claim to reputation. But the balance is so even, and even there are so many instances in which supremacy in the sport has been followed by the attainment of highest rank in business or professional pursuits that even an enemy of the great college game may be made to wonder if there is not a closer connection than he has believed possibly between success in the sports of youth and success in the more spacious but equally crowded arena of the world's work.

The cases cited are but a few out of many, and there is no recital of failures. The opponent of football will cite you cases of bleacher heroes who have not made good in after life, but even there you are very likely to find the man who is struggling to keep up a small business, the obscure lawyer, the country doctor with a practice bigger than his profits, bearing his burden all the better for the courage, the perseverance that football did not indeed confer upon him, but which the same developed to a degree perhaps otherwise unattainable.

OUR GRANDPAPAS DIETED BETTER

Modern diet is described as the result of a struggle to use short cuts. People talk enthusiastically of the food their grandmothers spread bountifully before their families, says the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, but housekeepers to-day are not willing to take the time necessary for the preparation of such fare. A comparison between the diet of to-day and that of a century ago doesn't seem to indicate real progress; rather the reverse, it is declared.

"Take, for example, the source of protein (tissue building) food," says the writer of the article. "Meat two and perhaps three times a day! The objection? Simply that of tremendous waste. There is no need of loading the body with unnecessary food, and meat is the most expensive of fuels too."

"This excess causes wear and tear on various organs, and serious disturbances may be the result. An accumulation of waste retained in the body may act as clinkers or ashes in a stove. To be sure our knowledge concerning the cause of rheumatism, gout and kidney trouble is meagre, yet there seems to be little doubt that there is some connection between a high purine diet (its source being flesh foods principally) and the increased amount of slightly soluble uric acid derivatives retained in the body."

"The very conditions which prevented our grandparents from indulging in this excess produced a far more rational diet as a result. Instead of 'phoning for' meat of beef for dinner, the hen's nest was necessarily sought and a generous supply of freshly laid eggs gathered, or an unlimited supply of milk was substituted—a simple meal of home made bread and fresh milk was never scorned. There were little purines, precursors of uric acid, in such a diet. A chicken from the flock of the farmyard was only an occasional treat."

"Another contrast is obvious. The very crudeness in the manufacture of food products resulted in a coarser, more fibrous, much less refined food, pure white roller process patent flour stands the test of high food value, but lacks cellulose. Our finely ground,

sifted, bolted, malted, cereals do not fail in any respect except in being too refined and too completely absorbed. Our dried or evaporated fruits are prepared without the skins now; our canned foods are freed from coarse fibre whenever possible.

"There has been a growing tendency to reject the coarse fibre vegetables from our diet. The parsnip, turnip, celeriac and other root vegetables are too little used. Many troubles are caused by our modern concentrated cellulose free diet. The fruit layers of the whole kernel, found in the coarse flours made in the time of our forefathers, the coarsely rolled oats instead of the granular cereals used now, the fruit dried with the skins on, all supplied bulky cellulose. The hearty pudding of coarse corn meal, a common supper dish, the pan of apples which was brought up from the cellar evenings, the nuts and popcorn, too, that were always in store for an evening's refreshment, were abundant sources of cellulose.

"What is found to-day on the library table for refreshment as we spend the evening reading or chatting? Often a box of chocolates, pure, artfully made, of a flavor hard to match, but a food which is completely digestible, leaving no residue and supplying too great an abundance of sugar."

"Because we are amply nourished on a diet of meat, dairy products, both concentrated and of high food value, we thoughtlessly leave out another essential—the bulky, fibrous and watery vegetables and fruits. To make room for these in our diet then, the amount of meat and sweets must be reduced. This was done in our grandparents' day."

"We forget also that not only do the vegetables and fruits supply bulk to act as a ballast in the digestive tract, but they supply the salts necessary for the organs and tissues in order that they may function properly. Without a supply of sodium chloride we would have no hydrochloric acid in our gastric juice and digestion would fail us. Without calcium our blood would become too soft, our heart beat would be too slow."

"The most common foods in our diet, white bread, meat and potatoes, lack calcium. Such a diet should be balanced with foods rich in this mineral, milk, fruit and vegetables. Without iron our blood would be deficient in hemoglobin. The food supplying the most iron in an available form is red meat, but spinach, a green vegetable, the iron in which is of great value, though less in quantity than in muscle tissue, is better absorbed."

"The only question then to consider is

how to modify our present diet to obtain a better balanced one. First, the meat supply can be reduced. In many families that has been tried with success. Vegetarianism is a reform in that line but not a necessary result, for it may be swinging the pendulum too far in the opposite direction. We can strike a mean. Eggs and milk furnish the same kind of food as meat and are no more expensive, even at a rate above the average price.

"The legumes, peas, beans and lentils, are a cheap and prolific source of protein food. The man who is dependent upon restaurants for his meals gets into uncommonly bad habits. Thoughtlessly he orders meat two or three times a day and rarely thinks of making a meal of vegetables, cereals and fruits. With his order of meat comes white bread, and a sweet pudding or pastry follows, all concentrated cellulose free food."

"He is driven oftentimes to such a diet because vegetables are as a rule so poorly cooked and seasoned. Since they lack the stimulating extractives which meat contains there is all the more need for care in retaining the delicate flavor of the vegetable itself and bringing out that flavor by proper seasoning."

"We can begin a reform then by selecting carefully our meat and then substituting for meats, eggs, milk, cheese, peas, beans, nuts, etc., purine free, or at least concentrated in general. We can introduce more cellulose or bulky foods, by increasing the amount of green and root vegetables, fresh and dried fruits. At the same time we can make up the deficiency in some salts from the same sources."

"As far as possible it would be advisable to practise our grandparents' habit of laying in a winter's supply of apples, oranges, vegetables, nuts, etc., then substituting fresh, juicy fruits for the rich pudding or pastry and for the customary box of candy. Thus the excess of purines and of sugar will be reduced, and the lack of bulk, or iron, and of calcium will be supplied."

A Chinese Puzzle.

From the London Globe.

Some days ago we published a conundrum from the Chinese, taken from a Paris contemporary, but as we have not received the correct answer we give it, together with the original question.

The question was: "Young I am green, old I am yellow; we beaten I become pliant; if I accompany a friend for long, I grow meagre; I am leaved, young I am honored, old I am despised. The answer is 'straw slippers.'"